Cromwell Family

CROMWELLS

OF MARYLAND, KENTUCKY,
AND CLAY COUNTY, INDIANA
1667 TO 1900

REFERENCES:

1. ANNE ARUNDEL GENTRY by MARY WRIGHT HEWMAN
2. CHRISTOPHER GOSTWYCK GOSTWYCK HOUSE DARSEY MANUEL JAY DARSEY
3. CLAY COUNTY INDIANA CENSUS & COURT HOUSE RECORDS
4. GLEIG'S HISTORY OF PUTNAM & CLAY COUNTY, INDIANA
5. PRESCHNER, NELSON & SHELBY COUNTY KY COURT HOUSE RECORDS
6. CHARLINE'S LAND & WILL RECORDS
7. CEMETERIES & MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS

DATA PROVIDED BY:
JEAN CROMWELL PRICE
DAUGHTER HARVEY DAVIS CROMWELL
AND JULIE ANN ROBERSON

PED 1 DECEMBER 1984

RICHARD
SEE ANNE ARUNDEL GENTRY

WILLIAM I
b. 1627
ARRIVED 1651 MARYLAND
m. ELIZABETH TRANSHAW
d. 1694 WILL PROVED IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

JOHN
ARRIVED IN ST. MARYLAND
d. ABOUT 1714

JOSHUA
m. HANNAH INGRAM
d. AFTER 1735

EDITH
m. 1ST CHRISTOPHER GIST
2ND: RICHARD
m. 2. JOSEPH WILLIAMS
3RD: m. JOHN BERKLEY

RICHARD
m. ZERUBAH
HARRY

RUTH
b. 1716
m. WILLIAM LEWIS
d. 1745

JEMIMA
b. 1719
m. WILLIAM SEABROOK
d. 1748

CHILDREN:
1. JAMES
2. AGNES
3. GEORGE

WILLIAM
b. 1711
m. VIOLETTA HOWARD
d. 1774

CHILDREN:
1. JOSEPH m. ELIZ. ELDER
2. WILLIAM m. SARAH FOUCHE
3. ANN m. JAMES CALHOUN
4. SARAH m. ANDREW MCCLURE
5. THOMAS m. RUTH BOND
6. ELIZABETH m. RANSEY MCGEE
7. JOHN
8. VIOLETTA
9. ELLEN

CHRISTOPHER
b. ABOUT 1705
m. SARAH HOWARD
d. ABOUT 1757

CHILDREN:
1. RICHARD
2. VIOLETTA m. WILLIAM CROMWELL
3. NATHANIEL m. JUDITH CARY
4. GIST
5. ANN
6. THOMAS

NATHANIEL
b. ABOUT 1707
d. ABOUT 1788

CHILDREN:
1. ZIPPORAH m. CAPT. YOUNG
2. CHRISTOPHER m. LUCY
3. NATHANIEL m. DUVALL
4. JOSHUA m. ELIZABETH
5. RICHARD
6. JOSEPH m. MARY or ANN MCNEILL
7. THOMAS m. MARY
8. OTHERS

EDITH
b. ABOUT 1709
m. ABRAHAM [illegible]MAN
d.

CHILDREN:
1. GIST
2. THOMAS
3. CHRISTOPHER m. MARY
4. MILLICENT m. _____ PRICE
5. ABRAHAM
6. RICHARD m. MARY RIGNEY
7. THALETTA m. ARTHUR [illegible] CASEMAN
8. DAUGHTER m. EZEKIEL [illegible] COX

THOMAS
b. 1712
m. SOLOMON COOKEY
d. 1787

CHILDREN:
1. ELIZABETH
2. JOHN
3. THOMAS m. PRISCILLA COCKEY
4. MACKENZIE-GOVERNOR REV. WAR
1ST m. CECIL CARNIAN
2ND m. MARY STOKES
3RD m. ABBY (NICKLE) CATTELL
5. RICHARD
6. JOSHUA m. SARAH HARVEY
7. RACHEL
8. DAVID m. REBECCA HAMMOD

JOHN
b. 1722
m. MARY
d. 1778

CHILDREN:
1. MARY m. FRANCA ROBIN
2. HANNAH LEWIS
3. THOMAS m. ELIZABETH MASON
4. HALLOY m. _____ KEEN
5. NATHANIEL
6. JOHN
7. VIOLET m. GEORGE LEWIS
8. ELIZABETH m. _____ LOW
9. WILLIAM m. ANNA GATEWOOD
m. SARAH
10. CHRISTOPHER m. _____ HARMON

SARAH
b. 1724
m. JOHN KENNEDY
d.

PHILLIP

WILLIAM II
b. 1678
d. 1736 WILL PROVED ANNE ARUNDEL CO. MD
m. MARY WOOLDRIDGE

CHILDREN:
1. WOOLDRIDGE b. 1712 m. 1ST ANNE THOMPSON 2ND VIOLETTA DORSEY
d. BEFORE 3 JUNE 1771
2. WILLIAM III b. 1713 m. CHRISTIAN WILLIAMS DAU. JOHN & CHRISTIAN (WILLIAMS) d. 1758
3. ALEXANDER b. 1717 m. 1ST ANN 1733 SARAH DARSEY d. 1ST WIFE
4. JOSEPH b. 23 AUG 1721 m. 1ST ELIZABETH WARFIELD (GRANDMA PORTER) d. 23 OCT 1760
5. ANNE m. JOHN & CHARITY STANTON DORSEY

THOMAS
b. ABOUT 1678
m. 1ST ANN JENNINGS ABRAHAM
d. 1743 WILL PROVED BALTIMORE CITY, MD

CHILDREN:
1. THOMAS m. ELEANOR (2 sons)
2. OLIVER m. ANNE MARIA GILES (6 sons, 2 dau.)
3. SUSANNA m. RICHARD GENTRY
FOR CLARK'S DESCENDANTS.

WILLIAM
m. VIOLETTA GIST

CHILDREN:
1. JOSHUA HOWARD
b. MARY 1763 m. ARTHUR (CASEMAN)
STRAWBERY
E. VIOLETTA DIED YOUNG

JOSHUA
m. PRISCILLA RICHARDSON
2ND m. ELIZ. (KENDALL) RITTENHOUSE

CHILDREN:
1. JAMES b. 27 SEP 1730 m. HENRY PENNAH
2. CHARL b. 11 DEC 1732 m. SARAH KNAPP (CLARK) d. 1793
3. MARGARET b. 31 MAR 1735 m. ____ HARDCOCK
4. JOSHUA b. 8 DEC 1734 m. HELEN GORY
5. CATHERINE b. 18 JAN 1737
6. FRANCIS b. 2 OCT 1739 m. ELIZ. BEAN AND PATIENCE STINSBURY
7. JOHN b. 22 JAN 1743
8. RACHEL b. 9 SEP 1747
9. RUTH b. 3 AUG 1750 m. BRYAN WILLIAMS

WOOLDRIDGE
m. 1ST ANN HAMMOND b. 1714 d. 1747 m. MARY HAMMOND DORSEY
2. JOSHUA b. 1715 d. 1746
3. JOSEPH b. 11 FEB 1716
4. REBECCA b. 16 FEB 1746
5. VINCENT REMOVED TO KENTUCKY NEAR LEXINGTON
6. MARY m. RICHD. WELSH d. 1814 MARTIN CO. KY

CHILDREN:
1. JOHN HAMMOND
2. JOSHUA
3. VINCENT
4. OLIVER
5. SARAH
6. RACHEL
7. REBECCA HANNAH m. NATHANIEL
8. RACHEL
9. MARY

WILLIAM III

CHILDREN:
1. PHILEMON m. ELIZABETH
2. HANNAH m. JOHN SAMUEL ARTHUR CHENOWETH
3. ARTEMESIA m. SAMUEL JAMES ARGUS CROCKWITH
4. WILLIAM III m. CHLOE
5. ELISHA m. JOHN WELLS 11 OCT 1761 ST. THOMAS

ALEXANDER

CHILDREN:
1. COMFORT b. 7 MAY 1758
2. MARY b. 1 SEP 1760
3. ELISHA b. 4 NOV 1762
4. ALEXANDER b. 24 DEC 1764
5. SARAH b. 30 JAN 1768

JOSEPH

CHILDREN:
1. NATHAN b. MAY 1731 m. PHEBE d. 1811
2. BENJAMIN b. 14 SEP 1738 d. 1760
3. RUTH b. 20 MAY 1738 m. EZEKIAL TOWSON
4. JOSEPH b. 23 SEP 1741 m. ANNE CRADICK d. 1782
5. CHLOE b. 1 MAY 1744 m. CAPT. JOHN CHANEY d. 1823
6. STEPHEN b. 1747 m. ELIZABETH HARKEAY d. 1793
7. RICHARD b. 30 DEC 1748 m. 1ST RACHEL CLICKEY d. 1802
8. COMFORT DIVORCED IN 1787

WILLIAM IV

CHILDREN:
1. JOSHUA m. ELIZABETH
2. RACHEL
3. CHRISTOPHER
4. CLOTHIER m. 1ST LUCY ELKIN
m. 2ND ELEANOR COONEL d. 1855 b. 1774
5. RICHARD m. ELIZABETH
6. BETSY
7. NICHOLAS GILL m. MILLIA DOYLE b. 10 SEPT 1780 m. 2ND DEC 1808
d. 28 SEP 1853 IN MISSOURI
NICHOLAS d. 2 JAN 1841 BATH
BURIED IN CROMWELL CEMETERY NEAR POLAND, CLAY CO. INDIANA

JOSEPH

CHILDREN:
1. PHILOMON m. MARY
2. NICHOLAS
3. MARGARET
4. HANNAH
5. REBECCA

NATHAN

CHILDREN:
1. NIMROD b. 1777 m. ELIZ. TOWSON
2. BENJAMIN d. 1828
3. RICHARD
4. NATHAN
5. ELI TAYLOR
6. MARY d. SHORTLY 1817
7. REBECCA m. BRIDGET L. HUGES
d. OCT 1858 BATTLEMORE CO.
8. CATHERINE
9. THOMAS d. 1817

STEPHEN (MEDAL REV WAR)

CHILDREN:
1. THOMAS M. m. MARY 1801 ELIZ. ANDERSON
2. RICHARD m. 1805 ELIZ. BAILOR
3. STEPHEN J. m. MARY CRADDOCK
4. OLIVER M. m. MARTHY KENNEY
5. JOHN m. KATHERINE BERRART
1ST WIFE FREDERICK CO.
6. NATHAN
7. PHILLIP
8. RUTH m. _____ MAGNEY

RICHARD (CAPT. REV WAR)

CHILDREN:
1. WILLIAM b. 1775 d. 23 AUG 1807
2. OLIVER b. 28 DEC 1778
3. RICHARD b. 5 MAY 1781 m. SARAH MCLAUGHLIN
4. BENJAMIN b. 28 FEB 1784 d. 31 JAN 1871
5. CONSTANT b. 1 DEC 1786 d. 3 SEP 1851
6. CHLOE b. 9 DEC 1788
7. NATHANIEL WAR 1785 m. ELIZ.
8. ELLEN
9. JOHN COOKEY b. 9 DEC 1787
10. SYDNEY b. 1 DEC 1791
11. STEPHEN FREDERICK b. 28 JAN 1792

JOSHUA

CHILDREN:
1. SARAH b. ABOUT 1774 d. ABOUT 1836 m. JAMES CRAFTON
2. CLOE b. 1806 m. WEST MYERS
3. RACHEL m. LEVI POLAND
4. CHARLES m. JAMES MULLEN b. 1825 d. 1904
5. WILLIAM C. ABOUT 1770 m. ELIZ. SALLY WILEY
6. CAROLINE m. JAMES MULLEN b. 1825 d. 1904
7. MADISON m. 23 OCT 1838 CELIA ARNETT
8. SOMERS
9. THOMAS m. 25 FEB 1836 NANCY F. BROWN

NICHOLAS GILL
m. 2ND NANCY BYZER
2ND WIFE: MARY (POLLY) PORTER

CHILDREN:
1. CLOTHIER JR. b. 1ST MARRIAGE 13 DEC 1804 m. 1ST ELIZ. WALKER
2. CYNTHIA DARE b. 27 JAN 1806 d. 9 DEC 1877 m. HIRAM RITCHEY
3. WILLIAM C. b. 25 NOV 1833 m. 1ST CATHERINE SHOEMAKER RITCHEY
4. FRANCIS b. 25 MAY 1833 m. 30 AUG 1853
5. ANGELINE m. EDWARD B. DILL
6. MARY ANN m. OCT 13TH CHARLES T. WALKER
7. SARAH A. FEB 27, SUNDAY 1836 m. 1ST 1851 JOHN MILLS
8. JOHN Q. A. 27 AUG 1838 d. 1912 m. 1ST EMMA E. BENNETT

OLIVER

CHILDREN:
1. THOMAS C. b. 1806 m. MELINDA
2. BENJ. FRANKLIN b. 1811 m. LUCY TRENT
3. JOHNATHAN
4. POLLYANNA ANN d. 13 MAR 1866 m. HARRISON GORDON
5. ELKIN m. MARY SHAFFER

OLIVER JR.

CHILDREN:
1. ALBERT O. L. (RAY) b. 1ST 1851 m. 1ST 1882 m. EMMA FIELDS d. 1933-34
2. EFFIE B. 1855 d. 21 FEB 1872 m. GEORGE P. CANTWELL
3. WILLIAM SHERIDAN b. 1857 d. 27 JUL 1879 m. MARY E. SAWYER d. 1913
4. CLARINDA b. 1861
5. AUDREY E. APR 27, 1ST JAN 1861 m. WILLIAM COX
6. CALVIN M. b. 1865 d. 24 DEC 1868
7. MARY M. b. 1869 d. 3 AUG 1865 m. DANIEL HOCHSTETTLER

OWEN DOYLE

CHILDREN:
1. SAMUEL T. b. 1839 d. 1ST OCT AFT 1911 m. VIRGINIA E.
2. MARY (POLLY) b. SEPT 1841 d. NOV 1881 m. WILLIAM SLOCUM
3. NICHOLAS M. b. 1ST FEB 1844 d. JUNE 1880 m. CAROLINE TRELLE
4. ANNA MILLIA b. 1843
5. SARAH E. b. 1845 m. JOHN BEE
m. 2ND, W. MITCHELL OVERLY
6. DAVIS T. b. 1850 d. 1936
m. REBECCA A. HOTTER
7. ORSELLA E. b. 1ST MAY 1851 d. 1ST DEC 1871 m. LLOYD A. HARRIS
8. MILDRED A. b. 1853 d. 1ST JUN 1923 m. ABNER SIGLER
9. CHARLES O. d. AFTER 1911 OR 1912 m. JOHN T. b. 1855
10. JAMES ORRANCE b. 1857 d. 27 JUN 1858 m. MARY CATHERINE ROBERTSON

MARY ANN

CHILDREN:
1. ELIZA
2. SUSANNAH

SARAH

CHILDREN:
1. MARY E.
2. SARAH E.

NICHOLAS M.

CHILDREN:
1. FREDERICK b. 1ST 1846 m. NETTIE ASHTON
2. ANNA M. m. WILLIAM CATON
3. HENRY m. ETHEL LEE
KANSAS ROAD
4. HARLEY m. PERTIE SCOTT
5. WILLIAM d. 1938
6. RAYMOND ROAD m. ROSE CRAFT
7. HARVEY DAVIS b. 1883 d. 1972
m. 1ST JULIE ANN ROBERSON
8. GAY RILEY b. 1ST 1ST 1886
m. CAROLINE RENNICK
9. AUDREY

WILLIAM L.

CHILDREN:
1. AMANDA b. 1ST 1ST 1825 d. 1ST 1ST 1859
m. ARGAN ZENAS
2. MARY M. b. 24 MAR 1827 m. NEWTON M. MCCULLOUGH
3. SARAH N. m. 22 FEB 1849 JOHN T. MCCULLOUGH
4. ANNA b. 28 DEC 1831
5. ELIZA b. 2 JAN 1835
6. FRANCENE b. 24 MAR 1837 d. 24 JUN 1837
7. THERESA b. 1 SEP 1840
8. SUSANNAH ELLEN b. 1845
9. MANILA (ANN) b. 1ST 1ST d. 1ST 1ST 1842
10. WILLIAM E. b. 24 NOV 1842 m. MARY HARSHBARGER

JOHN Q.

CHILDREN:
1. JOSEPH W. b. 1860 m. LAURA B. HOKLER
2. GRAYVILLE b. 1862 m. LAURA GREEN
3. JOHN E. b. 1858 m. KATE BROCK
4. CHARLES m. m. ALLIE BROWNING
5. CLARA b. 1ST JUNE 1863 m. GEORGE MCKINLEY
6. DEWITT PETERSON b. 1869 m. LILLIE SWINDLER
7. FLORENCE b. 1871 m. CHARLES LEE
8. SORILDA (BELLA) L. b. 1861
9. CURTIS CLAY

POLYXINA ANN

CHILDREN:
1. WILLIAM O.
b. 1840
2. ARTEMECIA
b. 1841
3. JENNY R.
b. 1857

ELKIN

CHILDREN:
1. CURTIS CLAY
b. 1843 m. 5 DEC 1871 SARAH A. HOUK
SON: OWEN D.
b. 1873

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

CHILDREN:
1. GRANVILLE
b. 1836
2. MARSHALL
b. 1838
3. ELKIN M. b. 1840
4. HENRY C.
5. ANN m. HENRY E. DEARING
6. SUSANNAH
b. 1848

HENRY CLAY
d. 1917

THOMAS I.

CHILDREN:
1. ZERALDA m. ANDREW J. STANFORD
2. ARABELLA m. WM. H. TABBOT
3. LOUISA m. JAMES N. BAKER
4. SCOTT FILLMORE m. MARY S. HADDEN

HORACE

CHILDREN:
1. INFANT b. & d. JANUARY 14, 1911
SARAH EUSTON
WIFE ANNA MARIE SITTLER DIED
2. HORACE JR.

HORACE JR.

CHILDREN BY SARAH:
1. JOHN b. UNKNOWN d. 3 JUL 1896 m. ALBERT JOHNSON
2. PAUL

CHILDREN BY ANNA MARIE:
1. TERRAH M.
2. ROSALIE T.
3. SUSANNA C.
4. MARGUERITE DIXIE
5. MINNIE M.
6. ORAL L.
7. LOLA
8. ALICE N.

ALBERT

CHILDREN:
1. FRED
2. CHARLES m. ANNA BURROUGHS d. 1962
3. ALBERT H.
4. GRACE H.
5. RUE L.

WILLIAM JASPER

CHILDREN:
1. ELIZABETH
2. OLIVER m. 27 NOV 1878 ELLIE MOSS
3. GEORGE
4. ADELLA RAY b. 2 DEC 1889 m. 1ST 1911 RAY MADGE BAILEY
5. H. W. b. 1874 d. BABY 1951
m. CLESTIE BAKER
6. E.E.
7. KENNETH
8. EDITH

HULDAH A.

CHILDREN:
1. JAMES OWEN
b. 24 SEP 1874 d. 24 MAR 1934 m. MARTHA BELLE WOOD
2. CLAUDIUS HASCHAL
3. MARGARET d. DEC 1878
4. TOMMIE ANNA b. NEGRESS d. 2 MAR 1951 m. 1ST 1896 CLARENCE HUGHES m. 2ND 1ST 1903 ELLIS B. JR. SEP 1881 d. 2 MAR 1951
5. CORA MARION b. 19 DEC 1882 d. 17 JAN 1955
6. ARTHUR ANDREW b. 6 JAN 1884 d. 4 JUN 1949
7. EDITH ADELLA b. 4 JAN 1886 d. 2 JAN 1890
8. ALVIN ARNOLD b. 4 APR 1888 d. 4 APR 1890
9. EDWARD BROWDER

SAMUEL

CHILDREN:
1. JOSEPH T. b. 11 AUG 1873 m. MARGIE YOCKEY
2nd WIFE m. VICIE [illegible]
2. VIRGIL m. EVA MERKEL
3. JAMES
4. ZOA
5. ROSE m. W. A. HOWARD
6. INFANT d. INFANT m. M. E. MARTIN

JAMES CROOKS

CHILDREN:
1. HARDIE L.
b. APR 1886 m. DONNIE ALLEN
2. HERSCHEL D.
3. ELLIS PRES. 1933
m. GRACE WILLEN
4. OLIVER T. b. 1888 d. 1938
m. LUCIA A. SEPTER d. 1931
5. OWEN D. b. 2 JUN 1898 d. 21 JUL 1971
L.A. CALIF.
m. MARGARET

SARAH

CHILDREN:
1. SAMUEL F.
b. 15 AUG 1867
2. WILLIAM CLINT
3. HULDAH
b. 1870
4. WILLIAM
JAMES (JAMES)

DRUSILLA

CHILDREN:
1. FLORA
2. STELLA
3. LAWRENCE

DAVIS

CHILDREN:
1. INFANT d. ABOUT 1877 d. INFANT m. OTIS
2. ELMINA b. 2 NOV 1878 d. 1ST 1ST m. 1ST 1898 m. JESSE E. HITCH
3. NICHOLAS GILL m. 1ST 1ST 1904 m. 2ND ELMER DONNEL d. 14 JUN 1976 m. LILLIE JEAN
4. ROBERT THEREALL b. 2 DEC 1880 d. 26 SEP 1963 MILDA
5. VICTOR HUGO b. 4 APR 1882 d. 1942 m. JEAN FLOY KELLOUR
6. CORY HAYES b. 20 FEB 1891 m. 2ND DOROTHY HAUCH
7. OLIVER (DOC) b. 4 MAR 1897 d. 1982 m. DIANA CLEMENTS

MARY

CHILDREN:
1. HULDAH J.
2. ORVILLE
3. CURTIS

AMANDA

CHILDREN:
1. SUSANNAH
2. MARY
3. JAMES
4. LEMUEL

LUELLA

CHILDREN:
1. HELEN
2. JESSE
3. MARGARET

CHARLES

CHILDREN:
1. LOUIS
2. CLAUDE

JOSEPH W.

CHILDREN:
1. VITA B. b. 9 OCT 1886
2. JOHN M. b. 20 JAN 1890
3. OLEAN D. b. 20 MAY 1894
4. OLIVER b. 24 OCT 1900
5. MARY C. b. 4 OCT 1903
6. FRED B. b. 23 MAR 1887
m. ELIZABELLA b. 22 DEC 1895
DIED YOUNG

DEWITT

CHILDREN:
1. DEWITT JR.
2. HELEN

JOHN E.

CHILDREN:
1. MABLE
2. PEARL
3. GRACE

PARA LEE

CHILDREN:
1. WILLIAM M.
2. OLIVER C.L. b. 1869
3. LINNIA (LINDA)
b. 1867
4. TRYPHENA
b. 1863
5. CHARLES (CHARLIE)
b. 1873
6. ESTELLE b. 1875
7. CHRISTELLA b. 1877
8. KATIE
9. EDWARD

SCOTT COLUMBUS

CHILDREN:
1. LIZZIE b. 1873
m. JOHN SWEARER
2. TOMMIE D.
b. 1878 d. 1897
3. OLIVER DENNIS
b. 1877 d. 1895
m. NINA LINDSEY
4. HARRY (DOCTOR)
b. 1892

NIMROD

CHILDREN:
1. THOMAS
2. EMILY b. 1839

STEPHEN

CHILDREN:
1. JOHN CRADDOCK
b. MAY 1798
2. ELIZ. ANNE m. WILLIAM ADAIR

WILLIAM

CHILDREN:
1. RICHARD
2. CLARISSA
3. CATHERINE
4. WILLIAMS

Cromwell Family

Special Collections

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

NOTES ON THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY AND RELATIVES OF GEORGE HARRISON CROMWELL

Rue L. Cromwell

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

During the late 1960s my high school mathematics teacher, Bonna Baughman Miller, came up on a record of the Cromwells geneology, took notes, and presented them to me and my family. The major references were American International Encyclopedia, Vol. V; Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. VI; William Travis, History of Clay County, Indiana, Vol. II, Lewis Publishing Company, 1909; Blanchard's History of Owen and Clay County, Indiana, published 1884, possibly by Blanchard. These notes have been organized and are presented here for the interest of my children and future Cromwell generations.

I. Morgan Williams. In 1485 a Welsh prince, Henry Tudor, moved from his home in Wales to England to be crowned Henry VII. With him went Morgan Williams, a member of a respectable family in the area of Glamorgan. Williams probably profited from the policy of Henry VII to increase the political power of the wealthy middle class while decreasing the power of nobles and taxing the lower class heavily.

II. The son of Morgan Williams. The son of Morgan Williams married Katherine Cromwell. Katherine Cromwell was the sister of Sir Thomas Cromwell, who became the Lord Chancellor (Chief Minister) under Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Cromwell has been well known for arranging evidence in order that Sir Thomas Moore; Henry VIII's own wife, Ann Boleyn; and many others, could be executed by decapitation. In so doing, he paved the way for Henry VIII to be able to acquire a divorce. Since Henry VIII was greatly feared and since the name of Cromwell was so much in favor in the king's court, the couple and their son chose to retain the name Cromwell rather than Williams.

The name Cromwell was probably coined around 1100 A.D., since, before that time, most people were known only by a first name. After that time, villages became so large that it became convenient for families to assume surnames, usually on the basis of occupation, vocation, father's name, or personal characteristics. The surname Cromwell apparently is locational in origin. In early English, Cromwell meant "winding stream," and the surname Cromwell meant "one who came from, or lived near, Cromwell."

The Cromwell coat of arms was probably developed sometime during the reign of Henry VII or Henry VIII. This coat of arms is kept on record at Halberts, 3687 Ira Road, Bath, Ohio 44210. Information concerning it has been derived from an earlier source, Burke's General Armory. The

shield (arms) is "silver, middle third gold between three gold lions attacking a red rose between two ravens in natural color." Above the shield and helmet is a crest described as "on a red hat, turned up in ermine, a gold pelican sprinkled blue, in natural color." A motto is not recorded on the scroll below the shield.

The United States Census Bureau (probably 1960) indicates that 1,475 heads of households in the United States have the name Cromwell. Therefore, approximately 4,720 people in the United States carry this name. This number is relatively small and is probably related to the fact that many people changed their names after Thomas Cromwell and, later, Oliver Cromwell fell from power and favor in England.

III. Sir Richard Williams alias Cromwell. As indicated above, the son of Katherine and her husband, Morgan Williams' son, assumed the surname of his uncle, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex.

IV. Sir Henry Cromwell. The son of Sir Richard Williams, Henry, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I.

V. Robert Cromwell. The younger son of Sir Henry Cromwell, Robert Cromwell, represented the borough of Huntingdom, England, in the Parliament of 1593. He married Elizabeth Steward, the daughter of William Steward of Ely, who could trace her descent back to Alexander Lord Steward of Scotland, who founded the House of Stewart. Members of this family, also called the House of Stuart, were kings of Scotland from 1371 to 1603 and of England and Scotland from 1603 to 1716. These rulers included Mary, Queen of Scots, James VI of Scotland who became James I of England, Charles I, and Charles II.

VI. Oliver Cromwell. The son of Robert Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward was born on April 25, 1599 at Huntingdom. He studied in Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and in 1620 married Elizabeth Bourchier. He was elected to Parliament from Huntingdom in 1628. When the civil war broke out in 1642, he led the forces of Parliament. In 1649 he overthrew Charles I and assumed the rule of England as a Commonwealth and protectorate until 1658. He finally agreed to the execution of the tyrannical king, Charles I, who, as noted above, was of the same family as Oliver's mother. In 1653, when Parliament refused to disband after 12 years, he dissolved it by military force. In 1656 the new Parliament offered him the title of King, which he refused. He assumed the title of Lord Protector. After Oliver's death at Whitehall in London in 1658, his son Richard (1626-1712) tried to continue his father's rule. He lacked the strength and in May 1659, he resigned. In 1660 the rule of

England was returned to the monarchy through the coronation of Charles II son of Charles I, and therefore also the relative of Oliver Cromwell's mother.

Oliver's wife, Elizabeth Bourchier, was the daughter of Sir James Bourchi an Essex merchant. She died in 1672.

VII. Henry Cromwell. The second surviving son of Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntingdom on January 20, 1628. He was married to Elizabeth Russell, the daughter of Sir Francis Russell. His father named him as Governor of Ireland. He was highly unpopular as a governor and abdicated at the end of his father's rule of England. He returned to England to die on March 23, 1674. At the time of death, he left five sons and one daughter

Henry had several brothers and sisters, five of which were surviving at the time of Oliver Cromwell's death. Richard (1626-1712), the eldest son succeeded his father in the rule of England but, as noted above, abdicate very soon on April 22, 1659. He assumed the name of John Clarke and ende his days at Chestnut (Cheshunt), Hertfordshire, on July 12, 1712. Born October 4, 1626, he died at the age of 86. He married Dorothy Mayor (Major), daughter of Richard Mayor of Hursley in Hampshire.

Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver, married John Claypole and died in August 1658. Bridget, another daughter, married Henry Ireton as a first husband and later Charles Fleetwood. Mary, another daughter, married Lord Fauconberg. Frances, another daughter, married Robert Rich. In addition to Elizabeth, other children of Oliver may have died before him.

VIII. Thomas Ireton Cromwell. One of the sons of Governor Henry Cromwell, apparently named after his uncle and aunt, Henry and Bridget Ireton, was born in Ireland. He came to America and settled in Maryland.

IX. William Lewis Cromwell. At least two sons of Thomas Ireton Cromwell moved from Maryland to Kentucky. Besides William Lewis, who moved to Kentucky as a young man, his brother, Oliver Cromwell, moved also. While in Kentucky Oliver served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and later became a wealthy citizen of Clay County, Indiana, where he was buried in Snoddy Graveyard.

X. Nicholas G. Cromwell. William Lewis Cromwell had at least three sons, Nicholas G., Joshua, and a third son whose name is not known. After being educated in Kentucky, Nicholas G. Cromwell moved to Indiana in 1825. He took up government land in Clay County, cleared and improved a good farm, and lived there until his death in 1853. Active in public affairs, he was elected as treasurer, then as sheriff, and later for two terms as associate circuit court judge of Clay County. He was described as "a man of strong individuality, prominent and influential in public affairs."

Although Nicholas G. Cromwell was recognized as one of the earlier settlers of Clay County, Indiana, he was preceded by his brother, Joshua,

and by a nephew, Levi (the son of another brother), who came from Kentucky to Indiana together in 1821. Joshua entered government land section 27 in Clay County and died there in 1836.

A contemporary of Nicholas G. Cromwell, David H. Wheeler, the children of each who were later to marry, leaves a description of what it was like to move to Indiana and assume government land in those days. Soon after his marriage he came to Indiana, settling in Perry Township, Clay County, where he took up prairie land from the government. At once he began its improvement, his first work being to drain the land and clear from it the heavy swamp grass. Deer and wild game of all kinds were plentiful and furnished a large part of the subsistence of the pioneers of those days. Laboring industriously and intelligently, he succeeded in bringing his farm to a high state of culture and in 1909 it was looked upon as rich and productive as any estate to be found in Clay County. Thus, the importance which was attached to the development of farmland, as compared to other activities of that society.

Also of note is Thomas I. Cromwell, a cousin of Nicholas G. Cromwell, and the son of Oliver, William Lewis Cromwell's brother who served in the War of 1812. Thomas I. Cromwell was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky on September 16, 1804. He came with his parents (Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Cromwell and apparently also Nicholas G. Cromwell) to Indiana in 1825. He served in the Mexican War, company C, second regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He also served in the Civil War in company B, 133rd Infantry.

XI. Oliver Cromwell. Nicholas G. Cromwell had at least three sons, Oliver, Owen Doyle, and William. Oliver was born in Kentucky in 1811 and died in Worthington, Greene County, Indiana in 1891. With his first wife, he had three daughters. After the death of his first wife, he married Elizabeth Ann (Wheeler) Walker, also a widow, and the daughter of David H. Wheeler (referred to above) and Rachel Lindsay Wheeler. Oliver's father-in-law, David H. Wheeler, was born in Vermont, moved to Ohio where he met and married Rachel Lindsay, and then moved at an early date to Perry Township, Clay County, Indiana. After Oliver's marriage to Elizabeth, he purchased a farm in Posey Township, Clay County, and resided there until 1867. Locating that year in Ashboro, Indiana, he built a grist mill and a saw mill. He operated both successfully for 15 years. His wife died January 24, 1884. For two years after this he lived with his children. Marrying then for his third wife Mrs. Natty Herron, he resided in Perry Township until his death. By his first wife, he had three daughters. By his second wife, Elizabeth Ann Wheeler Walker, he had three sons and four daughters. He was described as a man of prominence in the community, active in public affairs, and once representing his district in the Indiana

State Legislature. "He was a well informed man, and had a better knowledge, mayhap, of the contents of the Bible than any other man in Clay County."

g Grandfather Oliver's brother, Owen Doyle, was born in Kentucky in 1816, moved to Indiana with his parents when nine years of age in 1825, married Huldah (Parsons) Risley, daughter of Samuel and Polly (Thomas) Risley, died December 9, 1877. Nothing is recorded regarding the brother William.

Oliver's cousin Levi, who came to Indiana with Joshua Cromwell in 1821, settled near Poland. He then sold his land in 1836 and died soon afterwards on his way to Oregon.

1804 One second cousin, Scott C. Cromwell, may be noted. He was the son of Thomas I. Cromwell, noted earlier, who fought in the Mexican War and the Civil War. Scott C. Cromwell was born in Bowling Green, Indiana, on May 9, 1848. At the age of 16 he volunteered in company B, 133rd Indiana Infantry. On August 18, 1867 he married Mary Susan Hadden, born January 23, 1848, to Thomas J. and Eliza (Downing) Hadden.

XII. Albert Oliver Cromwell. Besides his seven daughters, Oliver Cromwell had three sons, William of Ashboro, Indiana, Albert Oliver, and a third son who did not live. Albert Oliver was born November 18, 1851 in Posey Township, Clay County. At the age of 15 years, he moved with his family to Ashboro, where until becoming of age, he assisted his father in running the grist and saw mills. Entering there upon a professional career, he taught school for nine years in Perry Township, having among his pupils during his first term 13 children from one family. He continued as a Hoosier schoolmaster for five years in Sugar Ridge Township and was described as having "excellent success in his pedagogical work." On one occasion his pupils in the Perry Township school awarded him the gift of a gold-headed cane. On September 1, 1882, Albert Oliver married Emma Fields, who was born in Owen County, Indiana, a daughter of Samuel and Susan (McAlister) Fields, natives of Ohio. Subsequently, after living for a year in Perry Township, he rented a farm and taught school during the winter terms for a while. He then moved to the homestead belonging to his wife's parents who had moved to the city. Two years later his wife's father died, and his wife came into possession of 100 acres of the Fields homestead, lying in sections 9 and 17. On that farm, Albert Oliver erected a house and there he devoted his energies to general farming. One year after building the house, his wife died in Salida, Colorado, where she had gone for her health. Albert Oliver married his second wife in November, 1896, Emma Jeffers, who was born in Perry Township, a daughter of Reece and Amanda (Fagan) Jeffers. By his first marriage Albert Oliver had nine children. A. O. Cromwell was described as "a stalwart Republican, a member of the Clear Creek I.O.O.F. Lodge 449 and a member of the Encampment and Rebekah Lodge 155. He aided in

erecting the hall and he was the trustee of the lodge and a delegate to the grand lodge in Indianapolis. His farm was known as "Locust Farm." While generally not active in politics, as his father was, one incident is worthy of note. During a dispute as to whether the courthouse and seat of county government should be in Clay City or Brazil, Indiana, he and associates confiscated the county files, loaded them into a buggy in the middle of the night, and drove them to Brazil, Indiana. The files were never surrendered, the courthouse was built, and Brazil is now the county seat. Albert Oliver died about 1933 or 1934.

Little is recorded concerning Albert Oliver's brother William of Ashboro, Indiana.

Notice may be made of Albert Oliver's cousin, James Crooks Cromwell, born about three miles north of Bowling Green, Clay County, Indiana, married June 21, 1885, to Mary Catherine Robertson (born October 6, 1865). James C. Cromwell was the last of 10 children born to Owen Doyle and Huldah Risley Cromwell, noted above. The rest of the cousins in this one family were Samuel T., Polly Ann, Nicholas M., Ann M., Sarah C., Davis Taylor, Drusels. Huldah A., John J., Charles O. (died at age five years), as well as James C. Two of these cousins are of special note. Nicholas Marshall Cromwell, born February 11, 1841, living in Harrison Township, Clay County, enlisted July 1863 in Company D, 71st Indiana Infantry, and afterwards in the 5th Cavalry. He served three years in all of Sherman's great battles from Dalton, Georgia, to Atlanta. Then he returned to fight in the Battle of Nashville on Shy's Hill, south of Nashville, Tennessee. Later, Rue L. Cromwell built a house on this same hill in 1956 and resided there for 13 years. The other cousin, Davis Taylor Cromwell, was a teacher in Cass, Washington, Jackson, and Harrison Townships. In addition, he was a farmer, merchant, and real estate dealer. He was admitted to the Indiana State Bar on January 9, 1889. He married Rebecca A. Notter (born Jackson Township, September 18, 1857, daughter of David and Matilda (Murbarger) Notter) on October 11, 1874.

grandfather

Third cousins of Albert Oliver Cromwell were the offspring of Scott C. Cromwell, who were an unnamed infant child deceased, Lizzie (1872) Cromwell Zurcher, Thomas I. (1875-1897), Oliver Dennis (August 9, 1877-) [married to Nora Lankford August 27, 1900; she died February 16, 1906, after giving birth to Floyd December 17, 1901, and Don, October, 1903, and, finally, Harry Herschel (born September 29, 1892)].

XIII. George Harrison Cromwell. The offspring of Albert Oliver Cromwell were Fred, Charles, Albert A., George Harrison, Rue LeVelle, Fay (died at seven years), Susan (died at two years), Guy (died at one year), and Lizzie (died at two years). George Harrison, whose mother died while

he was a youngster, spent part of his boyhood in Cory, Indiana, and part of it living with the family of Arthur Voyles in Salem, Indiana. He served in the Navy prior to World War I and in the Army during World War I. He married Mary Iona Taylor in 1916 and resided in Linton, Indiana. He worked as a farmer, coal miner, and defense plant guard. After getting two double promotions in grade school, he was expelled in high school for throwing bricks at the prinicipal of the school. He died in April 1969.

Among the brothers of George Harrison Cromwell, Fred was Chief of the Linton, Indiana, Fire Department. Later, on the police force he was shot and killed during a store robbery by Frank Torecella, who received life imprisonment. Charles managed large farms in Rockville and Terre Haute, Indiana, married Grace Stonebarner. Albert A. "Bert" resided in Terre Haute. Rue LeVelle left home prior to World War I and was not heard from until during World War II when he had broken his back as a Seattle longshoreman. He had changed his name to Roy Lee. Meanwhile, a son of George Harrison was named after him.

On the same generation level, George Harrison Cromwell had a number of second cousins which were recorded. These were all grandchildren of Owen Doyle Cromwell, more specifically the children of Nicholas M., Davis Taylor, and James Crooks Cromwell, respectively. The offspring of Nicholas Marshall Cromwell were Frederick (1867), Anna Maria (1869), Henry Owen (1871), Harley Louis (1874), Huldah Frances (1877), Rutherford Allen (1879), Harvey David (1882), Roy (~~early death~~), and Audrey (~~early death~~). Davis Taylor and Rebecca A. Hotter Cromwell had Eunice (1875-1880 May (1877-), Elmina (1879-), Robert Ingersoll (1880-), Beecher (1883-), Victor Hugo (1885-), Odena (1891-1894), Lucy Hayes (1897-), and Oliver (1880-). Oliver may have been the chiropractor who lived in Terre Haute, Indiana. James Crooks and Mary Catherine Robertson Cromwell had Lucius Hardy (1886-), James Herschel (1887-), Hazel Marie (1892-early deceased), Oliver Thomas (1894-), Lucia (1896-), and Owen D. (1898-).

Third cousins of George Harrison Cromwell are represented by the grandchildren of Scott C. Cromwell, noted above. More specifically these were the children of Lizzie Cromwell Zurcher (Samuel, Joseph Scott, Thomas Oliver, Bonnie Marie, Hollie May, Clarence Chester, and Blanche) and Oliver Dennis and Nora Lankford Cromwell [Floyd [December 17, 1901-] and Don (October 1903)].

XIV. Sons of George H. Cromwell. George H. and M. Iona Cromwell had three sons, Howard Don (November 14, 1921-December 7, 1941), Harold Dean (November 14, 1921-), and Rue LeVelle (November 17, 1928-).

Howard Don and Harold Dean were identical twins, grew up in Wright Township, Greene County, Indiana and graduated from Plum Branch and Midland High School. Howard Don, while Carpenter's Mate 2C for seven days was killed on the first day of World War II on the battleship U.S.S. West Virginia during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. His twin brother, Harold Dean, was serving in the Army at Fort Shafter as a Military Police in Honolulu, Hawaii, at that time. After spending the duration of the war in the Army, he completed his military career and retirement as Chief Petty Officer, Damage Control, in the U. S. Navy. He took up residence in Vancouver, Washington, while first a recruiting officer and later a civilian employed by local banking concerns.

Rue LeVelle Cromwell graduated from Linton-Stockton High School, continued education at Indiana University and Ohio State University. He married Evelyn Florence Steiner (daughter of Joseph and Florence Toth Steiner of East Chicago, Indiana) on August 26, 1950. He assumed professorships at George Peabody College and Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee where, as mentioned above, he lived on Shy's Hill where his grandfather's cousin, Nicholas Marshall Cromwell fought the Battle of Nashville in the U. S. Civil War 100 years earlier. Later, in 1969, he and his family moved to Detroit, Michigan where he was Chief of Psychology at Lafayette Clinic and Professor at Wayne State University. In 1972, he moved to Rochester, New York to become Professor of Psychiatry, Pediatrics, and Psychology in the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

Known first cousins were the son of Fred (Fred, Jr. died 1971), the children of Charles and Grace Stoneburner Cromwell (Cyril, Dale, Don, Bert, Helen, Madge, and Charles, Jr.).

Third cousins on record are the grandchildren of Nicholas Marshall Cromwell, who shared the same great-great-grandfather Nicholas G. Cromwell. These are the children of Frederick and Nettie Horton Cromwell (Freddie, Sylvia, Herbert, Caroline, Dorothy), children of William and Anna Maria Cromwell Caton (Blanche, Marie, and Gladys), children of Harley Louis and Mattie Scott Cromwell (Louis, Alice), and the child of Rutherford Allen and Rose Craft Cromwell (John Marshall Cromwell).

XV. Grandchildren of George Harrison Cromwell. Harold Dean and Bernice Cromwell had Denece (1959?-) and Howard Don (1960?-). Denece, an excellent horsewoman and state champion track star, is entering Clark College in 1972.

The children of Rue L. and Evelyn S. Cromwell are Donna Lisa (January 30, 1954-), Lita Lorraine (August 11, 1956-), Joseph Dean (February 26, 1958-), and Lincoln Harrison (August 15, 1963-). Donna is entering American University in 1972.

Among the second cousins are the grandchildren of Charles Cromwell, which include the son of Dale and Doris Cromwell, Larry. Larry Cromwell served in the Viet Nam War after attending Illinois State University, Bloomington, Illinois and is continuing education toward a medical career.

GEN.

THE BRAZIL DAILY TIMES, BRAZIL, INDIANA.

NO DATE?

Beecher Cromwell Makes $100,000 Gift To Indiana State

Beecher Cromwell, well known business man of Terre Haute, and a native of Clay County, has made a gift of $100,000 to Indiana State, the largest ever received by that college. The gifts included a $60,000 property, the Cromwell furniture and auction building at Third and Mulberry streets, adjoining the campus.

Born June 12, 1883, in a log cabin south of Clay City in Clay County, Beecher Cromwell was one of seven children of Davis Taylor and Rebecca Notter Cromwell. Both parents were school teachers in Clay County. His father taught for 18 years. His father, who was admitted to the bar in the eighties to practice law, was a successful general store and traveling wagon store operator in the Coal City and Odon areas.

Young Beecher's formal education ended with the eighth grade. He had completed a normal school institute course in his schooling in preparation for teaching, but decided to forego the teaching career which his father desired he follow.

Reared near the Harrison Mine, east of Clay City, he had learned to run pumps and hoisting engines, and many other tasks about a mine.

In his teens, he was a telephone lineman, installation man, and trouble shooter. As an employee of the National Electric Supply Co., he did the first telephone wiring of homes in Hymera and Coalmont.

His innate ability to meet the challenges and succeed in most any type of work sparked his colorful and diversified series of jobs, business ventures, and business investments.

At 19, he was top boss at a Jasonville Hoosier mine. He moved to Terre Haute to work as a cost accountant and paymaster with the Pennsylvania Coal Co. at 10th Street and Wabash Avenue. He returned to Jasonville as a weigh boss at the Latta's Creek Mine.

He launched into a variety of business ventures in Jasonville. Soon, he owned and was operating four theaters, a confectionery, and a piano store. He was a barker for carnivals. He also was an expert piano tuner for the Kimball Piano Co. and served as the company's southern Indiana and Illinois credit manager. Only recently, he has been teaching a friend's son the tuning art.

A fire in Jasonville destroyed his theaters and other business establishments, and he moved to Terre Haute to take a position as credit manager and piano tuner with the Kimball Piano Co.

The need for a good piano moving concern in Terre Haute inspired him to enter in the cartage business in 1918 when he bought his first truck. He operated and owned the first covered moving vans in this area, and in 1925, he purchased the property at 200 N. 3rd St. for storage and merchandise sale purposes.

In the 1920s, he organized the Beecher Cromwell Band and Orchestra which played for numerous dances, weddings and receptions in the area. Cromwell professionally played the banjo, drums, piccolo, and saxophone. The band was later taken over by his brother, Bud Cromwell.

OLIVER

From 1932 to 1938, Beecher Cromwell was also engaged in the used car business.

A much-sought auctioneer, he conducted twice-a-week auctions in Terre Haute and was frequently hired to conduct auctions in Indianapolis.

Over the years, Cromwell acquired substantial real estate holdings and built up a sizable number of rental properties in the community.

He married Miss Lillian Jean in Clay City in 1906, and she died in 1959. The only child, a daughter, succumbed to pneumonia at an early age. Mr. Cromwell resides in the family's home at 115 N. 8th St.

A member of the Scottish Rite, Valley of Terre Haute, and Social Masonic Lodge No. 86, Cromwell is an avid boater, motorcycle rider, amateur photographer and dancer. He has traveled throughout the United States, Hawaii, Mexico and the Caribbean area, and he plans more travel.

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GEN.

Oliver Cromwell Is Buried Above Ground For Easy Access Of His Soul To His Maker; Crude Tomb Is Intact

(Editor's Note — This article takes up the life of Oliver Cromwell, forgotten man of early Clay county, following his days as an Indian fighter and frontiersman in Kentucky. In a previous article Mr. Harry Elkin showed how that pioneer, descendent of Oliver Cromwell of England, grew up in Kentucky where he reared a large family; enlisted and fought with Gen. Harrison in the Maumee Valley campaign against the English, Canadian militia and Indians. He had several miraculous escapes from death after his capture by the Indians).

By HARRY ELKIN
(Bowling Green)

Mr. Cromwell's wife's maiden name was Lucy Elkin, a sister to Ellet Elkin, who was killed and scalped by the Indians in a battle in the Maumee Valley, remembered as the Dudley massacre, and Benjamin Elkin, who also came to Clay county about the same time as Cromwell. In the fall of 1824 Oliver Cromwell moved to Owen county, settling on Jordan creek in the southwest corner of Jackson township in that county. His land joined the east line of Clay county. Having entered that land he began clearing it with the aid of his three sons, Thomas, Benjamin and Elkin, who by then had grown to strong and rugged boys. It was a long, hard struggle for the family in the wilderness of Jordan creek. There were few neighbors as much of the land had not yet been homesteaded. The three sons eventually entered lands in Morgan township adjoining, thus remaining near their parents. That part of the state was then covered with choice timber and it became the heavy lumber producing district. Many of the large homes one now sees in that section of Owen county were built when lumber was quite cheap.

To the west of the Cromwell homestead sprang up the new town as the seat of the newly created county of Clay, attracting the interest of Owen county people as a market and trading center, which they needed. Gradually all the land around Bowling Green was settled and the community was large enough to support a corn mill. Heretofore, it had been necessary to travel 20 miles to Honey Creek to the mill. Since Oliver Cromwell had milled some back in Kentucky he decided Jordan creek offered him the opportunity to set up the same business. So in 1834, with the help of his sons he erected a small, crude mill near his cabin. The mill was built of logs and the machinery hauled from Kentucky was of the crudest type. It ground meal very slowly but the meal was of good quality. For many years the little mill supplied the needs of the community.

In 1842 Cromwell moved to Clay county and became active in its affairs. He seemed to possess good judgment and was often called on in questions of legal nature. He was one of the viewers who selected the old Gosport and Bowling Green road, which intersected the Spencer-Bowling Green road in 1833.

Just to show that public offices were not the plums they later came to be regarded, Oliver was elected assessor of Jackson township, Owen county, in 1834 and received the sum of $6 a year. Oliver was one of the citizens who helped clear the site for the courthouse square at Bowling Green and helped to pile up and burn the logs. He was active in prevention removal of the county seat in the first attempts made to locate it elsewhere. In 1844 he was elected a school trustee of the township and worked hard for better schools. In 1845 he saw the need for a new school house in Dist. No. 6, located on what was later known as the Frank Campbell farm. He purchased a piece of land from Fergus Snoddy and his brother James. The deed was prepared by a school teacher, Robert Harrison. It was recorded on Sept. 18, 1846, in the office of John Beam, recorder. The school was built of logs and stood until the late '70's when a new one was built farther west on the range line. In fact, he gave his assistance in the construction of ten school houses.

Oliver, too, had the social instincts and when Clay Lodge No. 85, F. & A. M., was organized in 1848 he became a charter member. He also helped in the establishment of the United Brethren church. In 1851 he was honored by election to the lower house of the general assembly. Staunch as he had been to prevent the removal of the courthouse to a more central place in the growing population of the county in previous attempts Mr. Cromwell changed his attitude and became known as a "re-locationist." He with another representative from Clay county voted in favor of the removal soon after the first brick courthouse had been destroyed by fire. But the bill was defeated in the senate. So when the commissioners decided to re-build on the site Oliver was one of the three men who built the new one. This stood until 1910 when it was destroyed by fire following a stroke of lightning.

Mr. Cromwell was a progressive and anxious to try new things. In 1851 he tried to organize a steam boat company to pull canal boats from Old Hill to Bowling Green, doing away with horse towing methods along the Wabash and Erie Canal lateral. He was unable to complete his organization and returned the capital he had collected. In 1853 he was appointed deputy treasurer and collector of Clay county. In the same year he was appointed treasurer of the county's first agricultural society of which his son Thomas was also a director. He held that place until his death two years later.

In late February, 1855, he contracted what was known as lung fever, which at his age, 72, he was unable to overcome and died in the following March. James Snoddy, a brother of Judge Fergus Snoddy, was appointed executor of his will. One of the peculiar terms of his will was that he never wished to be buried under the ground in the customary way, but desired to be placed in an iron coffin and buried in a stone tomb so that when resurrection day came he would be ready to

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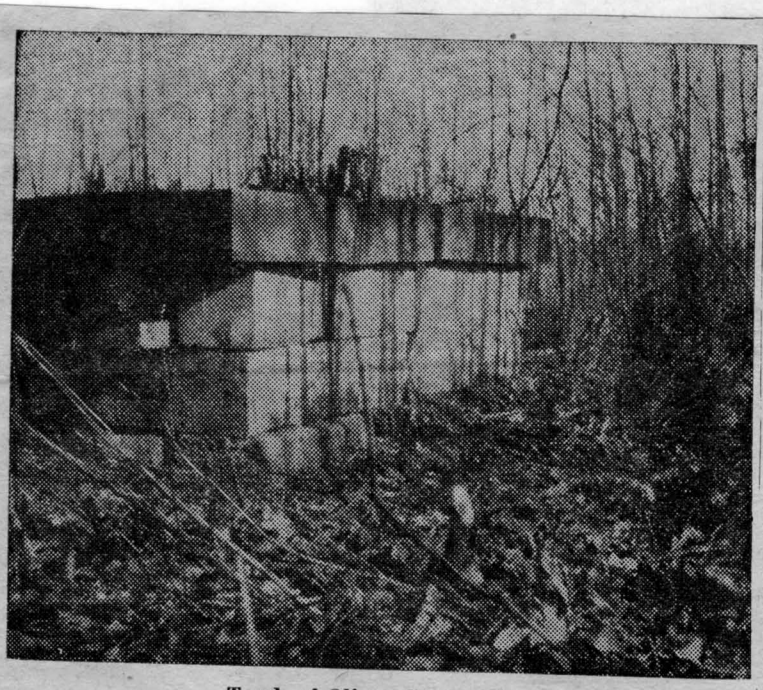

Tomb of Oliver Cromwell.

rise and meet his Maker. The record giving the exact dimensions of the vault are still preserved. It reads:

"Order for stone vault for burial place of Oliver Cromwell (ordered two months after his death and paid for by James Snoddy, executor), April 29, 1855. Form size of vault is to be eleven feet long, seven feet wide and six feet deep in consequence of solid rock, five feet will be deep enough.

"For digging and carrying dirt away at the distance of thirty feet from the vault, I agree to pay Bradford Orman, the sum of $5 for digging the above described vault.

Signed, James Snoddy."

Also a bill for metal burial case purchased in Terre Haute, costing $50, and bill for hauling the same, making the trip to Terre Haute and return by two-horse wagon is $5. Due to the extremely cold weather at the time of Cromwell's death which prevented the construction of the vault, his body was temporarily covered in a grave yard, under 24 inches of dirt, until he was later placed in the vault, pictured here, as it stands today.

Thus ends our story of Oliver Cromwell, a man of some note in our early history, whose services to his country as a warrior, pioneer, and to his county as an advocate of progress in government, education, agriculture, social life, religious worship, should not be entirely lost to the present generation. But he should be remembered as one of the pioneer heroes. The public should make an effort to visit his last resting place.

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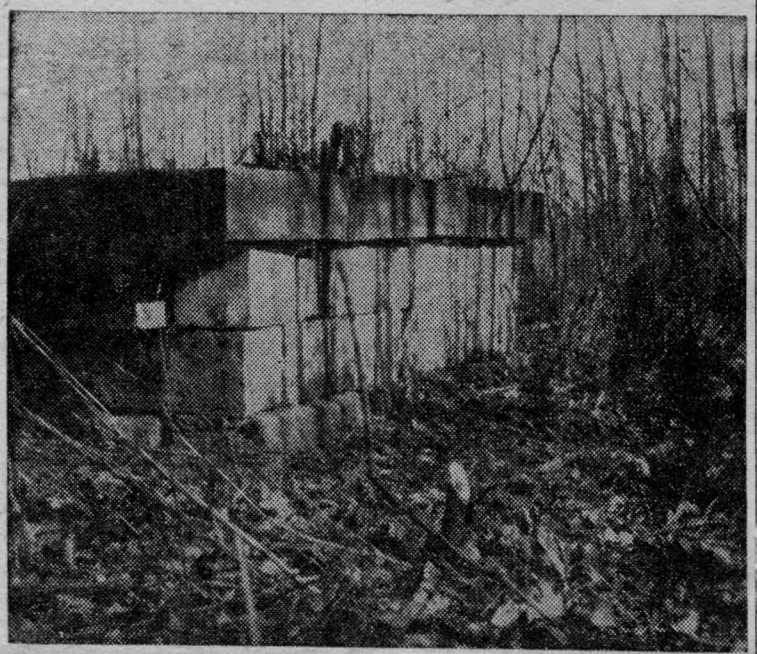
GEN.

Tomb Of Oliver Cromwell Found In Sassafras Thicket Near Bowling Green Recalls Forgotten Pioneer of County



Tomb of "Uncle" Oliver Cromwell.

(By Harry L. Elkin).

Working among some old records, yellow with age, loaned to me by friends some time ago, I was able to get some information concerning Oliver Cromwell, a forgotten pioneer, who has his place in the history of this nation as well as the local community. Oliver Cromwell, one of the early citizens of Bowling Green, was a direct descendant of Sir Oliver Cromwell of England.

This Oliver Cromwell should not be confused with another Oliver Cromwell who lived in the '60, '70 and '80 in Ashboro or Poland, once a huckster, who also took an active part in the affairs of the community. Our "Uncle" Oliver, known back in the days when the rail splitter's ax was resounding through the virgin timber, also spent a life worthy of mention. Like many worthy men and women who were influential in their day, he was soon forgotten and his neglected tomb today is seldom if ever visited.

Cromwell was born in the hills of "Old Kentucky" in 1783 and was of English extraction. He grew up in a large family and was a big help to his father. When he became of age he had a very limited education. He married and labored for several years while trying to rear his family. He became thirty years of age and found further progress of settlement retarded by the Indians in the Northwest Territory which brought into prominence Gen. William Henry Harrison, hero of the Battle of Tippecanoe, which eventually subjected the Indians. Oliver Cromwell joined with General Harrison in the conquest of the Indians. As several of his neighbors had previously volunteered for this service and had seen actual warfare. He joined the Kentucky militia and was told to join the army along the great Maumee river. He was mustered in March 29, 1813 in Capt. Lewis's company under the command of Col. William Dudley. His term of enlistment expired Sept. 28, 1813. The troops which he joined were made up of 1,200 men under Brig. Gen. Green Clay and arrived at Ft. Defiance on May 3rd.

Meanwhile on April 28, or about a week before his arrival, General Proctor, British commander, came up the Maumee with 500 regulars, 483 militia and 1,200 Indians under command of Chief Tecumseh, occupying and strengthening an older Fort Meigs. Proctor sent a demand to Harrison to surrender the garrison but Harrison refused saying, "Not while I have the honor to command." A memorable siege began. The Indians and allies surrounded Ft. Meigs and for four days Harrison's men returned the fire directly on the north bank. Indians and sharpshooters, who had climbed trees, did more damage in killing Harrison's soldiers than the remainder of Proctor's army.

On May 5, 1813, at 9 a. m. a detachment crossed the rapids below Defiance under orders from Gen. Harrison to sieze the British batteries, spike the guns on the north side and then cross to Ft. Meigs. This task was assigned to Col. Dudley who crossed the river with 866 men, surprised the British and took possession of their batteries and routed the British and Indians without the loss of a single soldier. In this spectacular maneuver our Oliver Cromwell participated. Benjamin Elkin, Elijah Elkin and Ellet Elkin, the writer's great grandfather were in the fort at the time. Dudley moved across the river and joined by many others from the fort unwisely followed the retreating savages, ignoring orders to retreat, as a result the troops fell into ambush. Three companies of the British 41st, some Canadian militia and a great number of Indians soon had Capt. Dudley's men surrounded and there, under the very eyes of Harrison, a terrible massacre took place. Out of 866 men only 170 reached the fort. Dudley, the over-enthusiastic officer, was killed.

Mr. Cromwell later related that he and Ellet Elkin were lined up to run the gauntlet between Indians armed with tomahawks and knives. Elkin was knocked down and scalped. Cromwell's time had come to run the gauntlet, which meant sure death, when Chief Tecumseh came riding up at full speed and threatened to kill the first Indian who defied his orders to stop the slaughter of Kentuckians, or "long knives" as they were called. A couple of hundred were turned over to Gen. Proctor. Forty of these were massacred when the prisoners were again compelled to run the gauntlet before Tecumseh stopped it. Cromwell was in this line of men also but again survived. Although Gen. Proctor did not interfere with the Indians a British soldier was killed trying to protect the Kentuckians. Dudley's defeat is one of the darkest pages in Gen. Harrison's history. The Indians were still celebrating four days after the massacre so that Gen. Putnam, fearing they might even turn on the depleted British ranks, withdrew down the Maumee. An historical marker in front of the public library at Maumee, Ohio, commemorates the Dudley massacre.

CONT. ON REVERSE

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Cromwell returned to Kentucky and rejoined his wife and family whom he had left the previous spring. The farming was left to the children, the eldest, about 11 years of age, assuming the most responsibility. He resided in Kentucky along Crooked Creek for about ten more years before journeying north, where he planned to enter a more fertile piece of government land and give his boys a better chance.

(Ed. Note: Mr. Cromwell's life in this region will be related in a subsequent article by Mr. Elkin.)

CROMWELL FAMILY

Cromwell Responsible For Clay Settlement

TRIB-STAR 5/2/1971

INDIANA ROOM

LOCAL HISTORY

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Last year one of my columns dealt with an Oliver Cromwell family, and I promised my readers the interesting story of another Oliver Cromwell. Both men claimed direct descendancy from Sir Oliver Cromwell of England. Both men were active in the affairs of their communities in different sections of Clay County.

One of the early citizens of Bowling Green, this Oliver Cromwell was born in the hills of Kentucky in 1783 to a large family and had little formal education. He married in 1803 and labored for several years trying to rear his family when he decided to join Gen. William Henry Harrison and fight Indians along with his neighbors.

Cromwell joined the Kentucky Militia and saw service in Harrison's campaign against the Indians and British along the Great Maumee River, in Defiance County, upper Ohio Territory. He was mustered in as a private on March 29, 1813, in Captain Lewis' company under the command of Col. William Peter Dudley. His term of enlistment expired Sept. 28, 1813.

Cromwell joined the 1,200 men under Brig. Gen. Green Clay and arrived at Ft. Defiance on May 3, just in time to take part in the battle with the British Army and Chief Tecumseh's forces.

On the morning of May 5, General Harrison ordered Colonel Dudley and his 866 men to cross the river, surprise the British and spike their guns. Cromwell was one of the men involved in this spectacular maneuver, which routed the British and Indians without the loss of a single American.

However, Colonel Dudley unwisely followed the retreating savages, ignoring orders to retreat, and caused his troops to be caught in ambush. Surrounded by the British, Canadian Militia and Indians, under the very eyes of Harrison, a terrible massacre took place. Out of 866 men only 170 reached the fort. The over-zealous Dudley was killed, also.

DOROTHY J. CLARK

Along with Ellet Elkin, another early Clay County pioneer, Cromwell was lined up to run the gauntlet between rows of Indians armed with tomahawks and knives. Elkin was knocked down and scalped. Chief Tecumseh ordered his braves to stop the slaughter of Kentuckians, or "long knives" as they were called, by forcing them to run the gauntlet which usually resulted in death or mutilation. Cromwell managed to survive the ordeal twice.

Dudley's defeat is one of the darkest pages in Gen. Harrison's history. The Indians were still celebrating four days after the massacre so Gen. Putnam withdrew down the Maumee River. An historical marker in front of the public library at Maumee, Ohio, commemorates the Dudley massacre.

Cromwell returned to Kentucky and rejoined his wife and family whom he had left the previous spring. The farming was left to the children, the eldest of 11 years assuming the most responsibility. The family resided along Crooked Creek in Kentucky for about 10 more years before emigrating north to Indiana where Cromwell planned to enter a more fertile piece of government land and give his sons a better chance in life.

With his wife, the former Lucy Elkin, daughter of Immanuel Elkin and sister of the above-mentioned Ellet Elkin, Cromwell moved to Owen County in the fall of 1824. He settled on Jordan Creek in the southwst corner of Jackson township, on the east line of Clay County and began the task of clearing it.

Bowling Green, county seat of newly formed Clay County, sprang up to the west of the Cromwell homestead, and attracted more settlers. Soon the community was large enough to support a corn mill instead of traveling 20 miles to a Honey Creek mill.

Having done some milling in Kentucky, Cromwell decided to set up a mill on Jordan Creek. So in 1834, with the help of his sons, he erected a small crude mill near his cabin a few miles east of Bowling Green. The mill was built of logs and the machinery hauled from Kentucky was of the crudest type. It ground meal very slowly but of good quality. For many years the little mill supplied the needs of the community.

In 1842 Cromwell moved to Clay County and became active in its affairs. A man of good judgment he was often called on to settle legal disputes. He was one of the viewers of the old Gosport and Bowling Green road which intersected the Spencer-Bowling Green road in 1833.

Cromwell served as Jackson Township assessor in Owen County in 1834 for the magnificent salary of $6 per year. He was one of the citizens who helped clear the site for the courthouse square at Bowling Green and helped to pile up and burn the logs. When the first attempts were made to remove the county seat from Bowling Green, he was active in preventing the removal.

In 1844 he was elected a school trustee of the township and was responsible for constructing 10 schoolhouses. In 1845 he helped establish District No. 6 school on what was later known as the Frank Campbell farm. This log school stood until the late 70s when a new one was built farther west on the range line.

In 1851 he was elected State Representative and changed his mind on relocating the county seat of Clay County and actively supported its removal to Brazil. The first courthouse in Bowling Green was destroyed by fire and the second one stood from 1851 until 1910 when it, too, was struck by lightning and burned.

Contracting lung fever at the age of 72, he died March, 1855. One of the peculiar terms of his will was that he never wished to be buried under the ground in the customary way, but wished to be placed in an iron collin and buried in a stone tomb. In this way he planned to be ready to meet his Maker on Resurrection Day.

His executor, James Snoddy, carried out Cromwell's last wishes. The stone vault, 11 feet long and seven feet wide and five feet deep, was constructed and Bradford Orman was paid $5 for digging and carrying away the dirt 30 feet from the vault.

The neglected and nearly abandoned Snoddy Cemetery, located about 2½ miles southeast of Bowling Green, is where the vandalized tomb of pioneer Oliver Cromwell can be found today, some 116 years after his death and burial there.

Cromwell Family

PAMPHLET FILE

Vigo County Public Library